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A new species of *Trybliographa* (Hymenoptera: Figitidae: Eucoilinae) from Brazil associated with fruit infesting Lonchaeidae (Diptera)

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■ **ABSTRACT.** *Trybliographa infuscata*, a new species of Eucoilinae (Hymenoptera, Figitidae) obtained from pupae of *Neosilba* sp. (Diptera: Lonchaeidae) is described and illustrated.

KEY WORDS. Hymenoptera. Cynipoidea. *Trybliographa infuscata sp. nov.* Parasitoid. Fruit fly.

■ **RESUMEN. Una especie nueva de *Trybliographa* (Hymenoptera: Figitidae: Eucoilinae) de Brasil, asociada con Lonchaeidae frugívoros (Diptera).** Se describe e ilustra *Trybliographa infuscata*, una nueva especie de Eucoilinae obtenida de puparios de *Neosilba* sp. (Diptera: Lonchaeidae).

PALABRAS CLAVE. Hymenoptera. Cynipoidea. *Trybliographa infuscata sp. nov.* Parasitoide. Moscas frugívoras.

INTRODUCTION

Eucoilinae is the most diversity subfamily as well as the best represented group of Figitidae in the Neotropical region. As far as is known most of them are solitary endoparasitoids that oviposit in larval stage of fruit fly pests and emerge as adults from the host puparium. Three Eucoilinae species have been implicated as natural enemies of Lonchaeidae in this biogeographic area: *Odontosema anastrephae* Borgmeier (Borgmeier, 1935; Guimaraes *et al.*, 1998), *Lopheucoila anastrephae* (Rohwer) (Weld, 1951; Wharton *et al.*, 1998) and *Aganaspis pelleranoi* (Brèthes) (Borgmeier, 1935; Costa Lima, 1948; Guimaraes *et al.*, 1998).

The objective of this paper is to describe *Trybliographa infuscata sp. nov.*, obtained from *Neosilba* sp.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The studied specimens (6 females and 6 males) were collected during a study of natural enemies of fruit flies carried out by Manoel A. Uchoa F. in Brazil. They are housed in the collection of the Departamento Científico de Entomología, Museo de La Plata (MLP), Argentina, and the Laboratorio de Controle Biológico de Insetos (UFMS), Brazil.

Descriptions follow the terminology used by Weld (1952), Nordlander (1982, Inéd.) and Ronquist (1995). The measurements reported are relative, except for the total length which is expressed in millimeters. The illustrations were done with a camera lucida attached to an optical microscope.

RESULTS

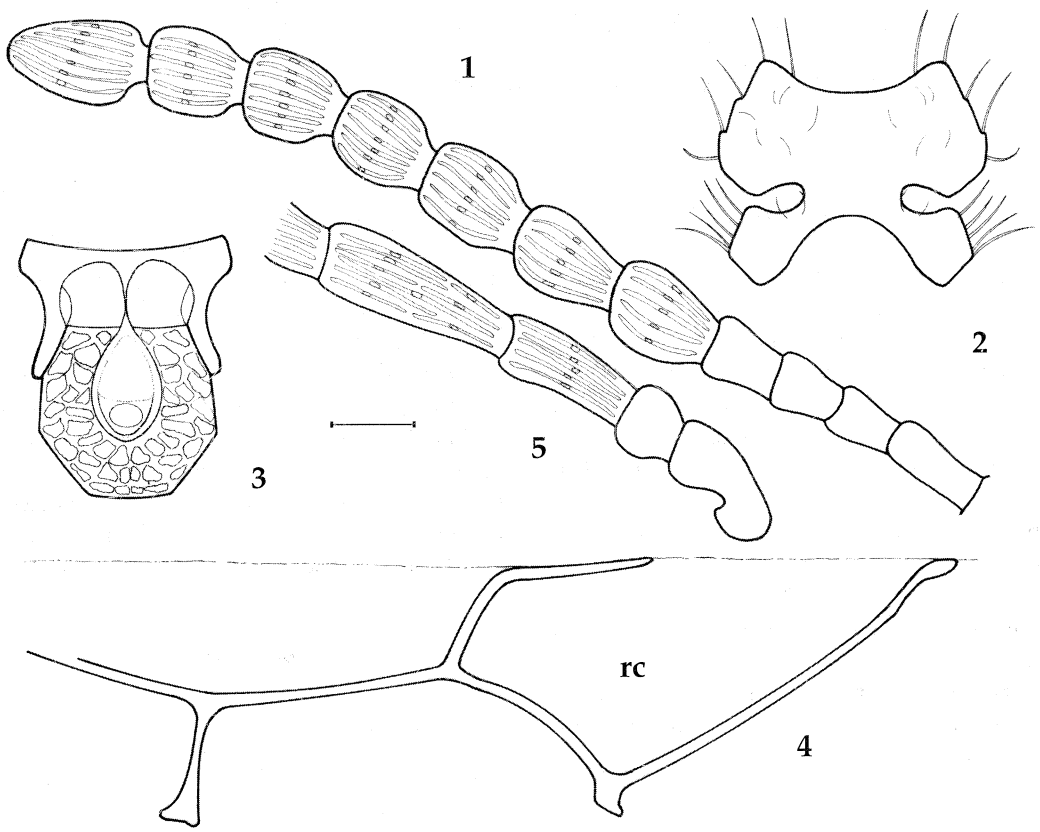
Trybliographa infuscata sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-5)

Specific epithet. In allusion to the presence of fore wings dusky at the base.

Female. Total length 2.5 mm. Body compressed, smooth and polished. Head and mesosoma

black; antennae dark brown; legs yellowish brown; metasoma reddish brown. General pilosity sparse, short, and white. Eyes large, more or less prominent, without hairs. Vertex and occiput also with scattered hairs. Head in facial view longer than wide, as wide as mesosoma, with setiferous punctures, specially on facial and genal areas; malar ridges present, genae convex, rounded off posteriorly. Antennae (Fig. 1) inserted above midline of eyes, with 13 articles, short, with hairs; article 3 longer than 4 (2:1.5); last seven articles forming a conspicuous club, articles subspherical, with rhinaria.

Mesosoma stout. Pronotal plate (Fig. 2) large, with a broad median bridge and a fovea on each side, open laterally; dorsal margin of posterior part broadly concave; posterior part with hairy areas; anterior part with distinct tufts of hair at the lateral ends; side of pronotum anteriorly with a tuft of vertical pubescence, posteriorly with scattered hairs. Mesoscutum moderately convex, about as long as wide (9:11), smooth; anterior parallel lines weakly marked or absent, notaulices absent, replaced by a row of setiferous punctures, which turns anteriorly and continues in a lateral row of hairs; behind tegulae with longitudinal depression inside lateral margin of mesoscutum. Scutellum (Fig. 3) 1.3 times as long as wide (8:6). Lateral bars smooth and long, reaching approximatelly the middle of scutellum, sligthly divergent posteriorly; lateral depression well defined posteriorly. Scutellar foveae large, deep, smooth, subcircular, as long as wide (2:2); with a fenestra under lateral bars. Scutellar cup large, 2.16 times as long as wide (6.5:3), weakly elevated above the disc, with setiferous punctures on each side, anterior area slightly concave and posterior fovea very marked, subcircular and sculptured. Disc of scutellum reticulate rugose, posterior border bluntly rounded, with curved hairs dorsally. Subalar pit



Figs. 1-5. *Trybliographa infuscata sp. nov.* Female: 1, antenna (articles 3-13); 2, pronotal plate; 3, scutellum; 4, forewing, detail of radial cell (rc). Male: 5, antenna (articles 1-4). Scale 0,1 mm.

absent. Mesopleural groove straight and with a small depression on its dorsal side anteriorly. Precoxal carina well developed. Metapleuron smooth, with a large anteroventral cavity, metapleural groove depressed posteriorly, posterior margin raised. Propodeum short, lateral area densely pubescent, submedian ridges divergent and rather broadened posteriorly. Fore wings of normal shape, dusky at the base, pubescent and ciliate; radial cell deep (Fig. 4) partly open on front margin, more than twice as long as wide (10:4.5), 1st radial abscisa distinctly shorter than 2nd radial abscisa; costal cell with single longitudinal row of setae. Legs of normal shape, mid coxa without patch of hairs posterodorsally and hind coxa with small patch of hairs posterodorsally.

Metasoma 1.38 times as long as wide (25:18). Base of tergite III with a ring of dense hairs, which is dorsally interrupted.

Male. Total length 2 mm. Similar to female. Antennae (Fig. 5) with 15 articles, filiform, flagellomeres somewhat subcylindrical; article 3 straight and shorter than 4 (3:5); article 4 not distinctly elongated or curved, but usually more or less swollen distally on the outer lateral side; articles 3-15 with rhinaria. Metasoma 1.29 times as long as wide (22:17). Base of tergite III with a ring of dense hairs, which is dorsally interrupted.

Geographic distribution. Brazil. Mato Grosso do Sul.

Material examined. BRAZIL. Mato Grosso do Sul: Holotype: female, Anastacio, Chácara Laranjal, 06-IX-1993, coll. M. Uchoa F., (UFMS). **Allotype:** male, same locality as Holotype, 05-IX-1994, coll. M. Uchoa F., (UFMS). **Paratypes:** 1 female, Colonia Jamic, Terenos, 14-V-1993, coll. M. Uchoa F., (UFMS); 2 males Anastacio, Chácara Laranjal, 23-VIII-1993, coll. M. Uchoa F., (UFMS); 1 female, Anastacio, Chácara Laranjal, 06-IX-1993, coll. M. Uchoa F., (UFMS); 1 female, Anastacio, Chácara Laranjal, 20-IX-1993, coll. M. Uchoa F., (UFMS); 1 females and 2 male, Anastacio, Chácara Laranjal, 27-IX-1993, coll. M. Uchoa F., (UFMS); 1 female and 1 male, Aquidauana, Morro do Paxini, 10-II-1994, coll. M. Uchoa F., (MLP).

Remarks. The new species *T. infuscata* differs from other species of the genus (Nordlander, 1981), because the subalar pit is not present, the hairy patch on mid coxae is lost, and the hind coxae have a small tuft of hairs posterodorsally.

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